

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XLIV. No. 7707.

號五五年八十八百八千英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1888.

日五廿月三年子戊

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA-MAIL.

LONDON.—F. SMITH, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Linthorpe Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BAKER & HENRY & CO., 37, Wychwood, E.O. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 151, London Street, E.O. W. M. WILLS, 151, Cannon Street, E.O. PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMEDEE PRINCE & CO., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Fran. AUSTRIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, M.J. BURTON and Sydney. OBEYON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARY'S CO., Columbus. SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVILE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZNER & CO., Manila. CHINA.—MACAO, F. A. DE OBRU, STOCCO, QUEIROZ & CO., Angra, N. MAIO, Macao, HENRY & CO., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WILSON, Yokohama. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

B.K.S.

NOTICE.

REGLES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

Applications with Testimonials to be forwarded to the COLONIAL SURGEON not later than the 21st instant, at the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1888.

713

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all VESSELS DISCHARGING BOMBAY COTTON AND COTTON YARN AT THE KOWLOON WHARF will have FREE STORAGE FOR 14 DAYS FROM ARRIVAL, after which a Rent of 3 CENTS per巴月 per month will be charged.

ISAAC HUGHES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 7, 1887.

2148

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist.

(FORMERLY APPRENTICED AND LATER ASSISTANT TO DR. ROGERS.)

At the urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. Rogers.

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE!

Discount to missionaries and families.

Sole Address

2, DUDDELL STREET.
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)

Hongkong, January 12, 1885.

66

NOTICE.

THE WONG-NEY-CHONG DAIRY

FARM having Received by the Steamer *Changsha*, a supply of MILK Cows from Newcastle, Australia, is now prepared to Supply the General Public with PURE COW'S MILK (guaranteed), at 9 CENTS per Ordinary Pint, (reputed), deliverable to order, ANYWHERE within the Colony, between 6 A.M. and 10 P.M.

Orders sent direct to WONG-NEY-CHONG DAIRY FARM, or to the care of Mr. V. DANENBERG, at H. M. Naval Yard, will be promptly attended to.

Hongkong, April 28, 1888.

688

CHAS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers,

Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VICTORIANA'S CELEBRATED

BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

RONTECH'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES.

ADMIRALY & IMRUY CHARTS.

NAUTICAL BOOKS.

ENGLISH SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

CHRISTIE & CO.'S ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY

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DIA MONDS.

— AND —

DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

A Splendid Collection of the Latest London PATTERNS, at very moderate prices.

742

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUPIMASTERS and ENGINEERS are

respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of

the Company's FOREMEN should be at hand, Orders for REPAIRS if sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found necessary, Communication with the Under-

signed is requested, when immediate steps

will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 25, 1888.

1458

PUBLICATIONS.

1 'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE.

CHINA REVIEW—published once in

Two Months.

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL—for every

Weekly Mail.

CHINA MAIL—Every Day.

Orders for Printing and Book-binding promptly executed at MODERATE CHARGE.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE,

2, Wyndham Street (behind the Club).

Hongkong, March 3, 1888.

368

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG DISPENSARY, on MONDAY, the 14th day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager, together with a Statement of Account to the 31st December, 1887.

The REGISTER of SHARES will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 5th Inst., till MONDAY, the 14th Inst., both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN WILLMOTT,
Active Secretary.

Hongkong, May 3, 1888.

717

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

A WARDMASTER is required at the GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL. Emoluments of the office \$50 per month, rising by annual increments of \$5 to \$60, with Uniform, furnished Quarters, Fuel, and Light.

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PRINCE PHRA Pyrath and wife arrived here this afternoon from Tonkin. The Prince has just returned from a mission of the frontier of Siam and Annam, having formed a member of the Delimitation Commission.

The *Jiji Sheng* hears that the Government are consulting over the provision of some regulations with regard to foreigners who are engaged in business under the name of natives, at many places outside the Foreign settlements. The number of these is said to have wonderfully increased of late.

The Government of British North Borneo has decided to limit the area of land to be taken up by one Company to 10,000 acres. The large amount of land applied for by Tobacco Planters has rendered this necessary, and it is quite possible, in the face of the continued application for lands, that the area to be allowed in such cases may be yet further diminished.

The New York *Nation*, speaking of Mr. Goshen's budget, says:—The applause with which his proposed imposition of a tax of \$25 on race horses was greeted was due partly to the disgust excited by recent 'turk scandals,' partly to the belief that if anything so luxurious as a race horse, and partly to the feeling even of sporting men that there are far too many 'meetings' and too many horses in the field either for the good of the breed or the good of sport.

The apostle of pessimism, Edward Hartmann, has published in a German periodical, the *Gegenwart*, a scheme for the partition of Russia which has naturally created much indignation in the Russian press. Such a partition, he says, is absolutely necessary for the safety of Europe, and the Power which carried out a hundred years ago, a memorable partition in its own interest could not justly complain if it were now itself partitioned for the sake of European peace. His proposal is to divide Russia into three States: Great Russia, comprising the portion of the Russian Empire lying to the east of a line drawn from Narva to the Sea of Azoff; the Baltic Kingdom, consisting of the Baltic Provinces and Lithuania; and the Kingdom of Kiev, comprising Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine. What is to be done with the so-called Kingdom of Poland, the German philosopher does not clearly say, but he suggests that it should be divided between Austria and Germany in the event of its opposing the proposed scheme. Panslavism he looks upon as a dream; the federation of the Slavonic States, being, he says, the mission not of despotic Russia but of constitutional Austria; and he advises the former Power to recoup herself by seizing Asia Minor for any advantages Austria may gain in Eastern Europe. On this the *Novoye Vremya* remarks that, though the Poles are at present subject to Russia, there was a time when Moscow was in the hands of the Poles and swore allegiance to a Polish Crown Prince; and that, should the two great branches of the Slavonic race find themselves menaced by a common enemy, they may unite to crush him as they crushed the Germans in the Battle of Grunwald in 1410.

The fate of M. Wilson was the subject of extensive gambling in France. The odds on the chances of his being condemned or acquitted were freely offered and taken in French clubs, law courts, cafés, and other places. When one considers the nature of the charges laid against M. Wilson, and the extent to which the national credit was involved, there is something peculiarly heartless and cynical in the conduct of men who could look upon the *caveat editorum* precisely as they would regard the cards or numbers at Monopoly, or the rault of a horse race. An English contemporary objects to the practice on the ground that it is likely to lead to attempts upon jurors analogous to the system known upon the turf as 'nobbling'—not, as in the case of horses, that jurors would be 'got at' by means of drugs, but by bribery. While such a danger is, no doubt, a real one, with large sums at stake, still the more serious aspect of the matter is that such an experience is only possible in a callous and frivolous society, compared with that of Monte Carlo must rise many degrees in public estimation.

It is reported that a common understanding has been reached in the American Senate, by which the amendment of Senator Beck to the Bond-purchase bill is to be accepted by both parties. The amendment provides that standard silver dollars, equal in amount to the contraction of the currency that may be caused by the purchase of the bonds, shall be coined each month, in addition to the minimum now prescribed by law—that is to say, \$2,000,000. It is reported that Senator Stewart has withdrawn his amendment, which provided practically for the free coinage of silver, and accepted that of the Senator from Kentucky. The proposed amendment is a step in the direction of the Single Standard of Silver, but no very serious consequences need be apprehended if the white metal is given fair play at the hands of the Treasury Department. If all paper circulation below \$10 were withdrawn there would be place for all the silver in the Treasury and all the silver that can be coined under the Bland Act and the proposed Beck amendment for many years to come. France, with not much more than half our population, has nearly three times as much silver in actual circulation as we have coined since 1878, and experiences no inconvenience. But skin-plasterers unknown in France. The votes in the Senate show the silver men are in a majority, and the passage of the Bond-purchase bill with Senator Beck's amendment, will be followed by other legislation in the interest of increased silver coinage which Senator Stewart, who is the leading spirit, has in hand.—*California Bulletin*.

THE JUBILEE DRINK BILL.—How much 'good cheer' was there during the Jubilee last year? Dr Dawson Burne, in his National Drink Bill for 1887, is ready with the answer. The bill was higher in 1887 than it was in 1886. The increase cannot be attributed to the United Alliance advocate in making an *ex parte* statement—due to a normal decrease of temperature; therefore it is due to some abnormal cause. What can this have been, but the Jubilee, and here therefore are the figures:—

Drink Bill 1887. £124,953,690
1886. 122,905,785

Jubilee Drink Bill. £2,047,785

That is a formidable total, but Dr Dawson Burne sees one element of comfort. Jubilee, like Christmas, may bring good cheer, but it does not come once a year. On the contrary, this disturbing cause in temperature and climate cannot operate again during several generations! Another cause for satisfaction is, we think, that the increase was mostly in beer and wine, and hardly at all in spirits. We appear on the average to have had more drink in the Queen's health in a shilling's worth of beer or wine—which was undoubtedly more consistent with our own taste in drinking it in shilling's worth of gin.—*Full Mail Budget*.

FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR
That as I descended so much upon the Coote and Cargo-boat Strike last week, you will readily see why I return at once to that all-engrossing topic.

That the collapse of the Strike without any disturbance of a serious nature is a most satisfactory turn of affairs, because the inconvenience to trade was becoming very considerable.

That my suggestions of last week as to subsequent proceedings fortunately did not call for consideration, owing to the sudden collapse of the Knights of Labour, but that even now the motives which led to the surrender are not perfectly clear. That, however, the Guards and Headmen of the Strike may gloss over the fact, I am convinced that the coolies and their leaders have been squarely defeated, and that the result will tell against the Secret Society influence and the mono-polistic working Guilds of this Colony.

That the Executive will have to deal very carefully with the combinations referred to, and remember that concessions are generally accepted as meaning weakness.

That I am much mistaken if the crisis just passed, and the light thus thrown upon the power of the Guards and Triads, will not bring about a great reform in this matter before long.

That, in issuing the new licenses to the Cargo-boats and coolies, the greatest care should be taken to make the altered state of the law clear to all concerned, as much of the trouble was, in my opinion, occasioned by misrepresentation perhaps wilfully made by those interested.

That laws are frequently made here only to become a dead letter, and the natives not only become careless in observance, but credit motives of squeezing to the law-makers.

That it is currently reported that a large number of our native constables here are Triad Society men, or more or less under the orders of that combination.

That this is not so much to be wondered at when Triad men have managed before now to get into positions of trust in the Government's service.

That, speaking of the Strike, I note with regret that the *Daily Press* version of the Governor's Reply to the Chinese Petition, which was characterized in Council and in your columns as a travesty of the original, was again published in your contemporary issue of this morning if it were the infallibly correct 'official answer to the Petition.'

That I cannot but think this was an unintentional blunder, although under the circumstances it is unfortunate, and will not tend to elucidate the true state of affairs.

That if this error of omission had taken the direction of omitting the unrecognizable version altogether, it would have been well, as I can hardly think without a shudder what a few more bungling translations of its terms might produce.

That in your remarks upon the Governor's Abolition Bill, you omitted to mention one very material point, namely, the clause which gives the Magistrate power to call upon one jury to sit upon more than one inquiry.

That the straining of this supposed right by the Coroner has already led to much bad feeling, and that no such right should be given to any official.

That the political event of the week is certainly the indiscreet conduct of the Victorian Government regarding the Chinese immigrants from Hongkong.

That if we grant that the Australian Colonists have a perfect right to protect themselves by taxing Chinese immigrants, or by using every legal and proper means of excluding the Mongolians from their shores, such action must be based upon international law and be in harmony with existing Treaties.

That I hear these naturalization certificates have been prominently handed from Chinese to another, and that those returned here when used in the States and in the Colonies are sold for \$20 to \$30, like lottery tickets or share scrip.

That this is a system of evasion of the law, but that proof of such irregularities would have any efficient steps been taken to ascertain and verify the identity of the proper holder of any certificate so issued. That the duplicate photograph system would have come in here very usefully, and therewithal the shipper's chance of emigrants holding false certificates could then have been held to reasonably attach to shipowners.

That, as appears at present, no step whatever was taken to check evasion, and the Colonists fall back upon unreasoning and indefensible exclusion, without notice of any kind.

That the sparing match between Police Magistrate Wodehouse and Solicitor Wotton in the Magistracy yesterday was one of those little incidents which show how necessary it is to have a combination of legal knowledge and common sense in the Magistracy person.

That I am no advocate of the hair-splitting legal quibbles by which certain legal luminaries are famed for getting criminals acquitted; but that common sense, if fairly developed in the Magistrate, ought to act as a brake on that evil.

That some encouragement might be given to the fine body of Marine Engineers, who are serving permanently in these Eastern waters, to join the Naval Reserve, as these are the men we want when war comes.

in which Justice Shallow plays so prominent a part.

That a legally-trained, experienced Magistrate is badly needed in the Magistracy of this Colony.

That I heard a stalwart Scot thus describe the scene in the Magisterial Court yesterday:—'Eh, man, it was like chinkin' two chuckie stances together; you could see the fire sparks fly across the table like a shower of shootin' stars.'

That the remarks made by your Shanghai contemporary about Hongkong are not guided by that sweetness and light which usually characterize the other departments of the morning paper of the North.

That it seems to be the pleasure of life for some member of the Northern Thunderer's staff to poke fun at the doings in the Island of Fragrant Streams, and it is to be hoped that the cultivation of this pastime gives him physical and mental pleasure.

That I may go so far as to say that the pleasure is in a sense mutual, for a smile is never absent from the countenance of any Hongkong man when he reads the funny paragraphs in the *N.C. D.N.* That I have often admitted, and do so again, that the Foreign Communities of the Model settlement bent in hollow the prompt and practical way they have of doing things.

That it must be borne in mind that our friends of the Empire City (as they delight in calling it) are not troubled with the thing known as Red Tape, which gets so hopelessly mixed up in all our movements in Hongkong.

That still we live.

That I hear an enterprising hon. member has purchased the steamer *Arden*, as a steamer and that step will be immediately taken to add her to the Resurrection Fleet, of which the *Carisbrooke* and *Zafiro* are such noble ampls.

That the mat-men on board steamers who black-mail passengers have been giving trouble again, and we have heard nothing more of the recent stabbing case on board the *Tsai-ang*.

That the Government of this Colony would do well to take note of the article on gambling in your last night's issue, taken from the Singapore native paper.

That it may not be generally known that Tsz-fa is a most unmitigated nuisance in our midst and is working untold mischief among the natives.

That His Excellency might do worse than write a minute on this subject, so as to obtain reliable official information, as rumours, newspaper reports and Ryfield's personal experiences are not recognized by the Government.

That the unfortunate statement which the Governor made—I think it was a phrase, and nothing more, about the importance and infamy of official information, reminds me of the reference which foolish old Bowen (Sir G. F.) once made to 'irresponsible chatters.'

That the remark has not produced a favourable impression, as the community were looking for something more forcible and much more to the point.

That of course Governor Des Voeux will be told that this is all wrong, quite a mistake, and so forth; but all the same the community feel that we need sound, practical Government here, and no mere worn-out Parliamentary phraseology, especially when trouble is at the very door.

That I am a little suspicious of the *Impéria*, as the Admiralty would scarcely send out a fine powerful vessel here unless she were hopelessly short of expectations and a comparative failure.

That, joking apart, however, and in view of the grave tone of the Home papers on the subject of our sea-port defences, we would like to have some tidings of those long-promised guns.

That you may not have heard that Hongkong residents were deprived of a sharp fight between the Fleet and the *Fa-ta*, like that at Singapore, because the forts were not in any way prepared for an attack, even with blank cartridge.

That surely the time has arrived—and probably I have made this remark before more than once—when we should have a British cable to Singapore.

That however good the new Intelligence Department of the Navy may be, it will be paralysed when the trouble comes unless we have the means of sending and receiving news in our own hands.

That public attention at Home is being drawn to the difference between Mercantile engineering practice and that of the Navy; and here we have a fine corvette, after a long stay in the Gibraltar of the East, putting to sea and having to return 'because her propeller does not work satisfactorily.'

That we suppose had been at war?

That the Coroner said he was not quite clear as to what was supposed to have happened after the man was tied up.

Inspector Swanson said, he understood that the man had been left after he was tied up, and was afterwards found dead by the people of the house, who rolled him up in the mat on which he had been sleeping.

To Fuk, recalled, said: 'I don't know why Atim went down stairs to get a smoke and tea, unless it was because he was tired.' I could not say there was any thing to do with the tying up of deceased.

That some encouragement might be given to the fine body of Marine Engineers, who are serving permanently in these Eastern waters, to join the Naval Reserve, as these are the men we want when war comes.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF A COOLIE.

The inquest on the body of the coolie who is alleged to have been murdered by a board-house master and his foki in a house in Third Street on the 29th ult., was resumed this morning at the Magistracy. Mr. Wodehouse, the Coroner, presided, and the jury were Messrs H. G. Dowler, S. V. den Remond and H. MacKenzie.

Chi Ayan said—I am a farm labourer at Fok-lo. I knew the deceased. His name was Chi Ayi. He was my elder brother and was a farm labourer. He left Fok-lo on the 25th April. He was at the same village as I was. That was Kung Chung. He went to Hongkong to get employment as an earth maul but not to go to foreign parts. A man named Li Asing took him down. I did not see the man, but I heard he was ill. I heard it being taken away them. I don't know what has become of Asing. Up to this time this affair took place deceased appeared to be in good health. I saw no sign of fever about him. I never heard of him being ill health. No money has been paid to me in connection with this affair.

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LONGING.

For the power of days prophetic!
To touch Time's shadow and bid it stay;
To stop the earth in its tireless journey,
And make to-morrow be still to-day!

O but to hold in grasp unyielding
The perfect moment that awakes the year,
And undismayed to face the future
With heart untouched by thrill of fear!

O but to launch on a waveless ocean,
With wind that never should change or fail,
With youth and fate and hope for cargo,
To spread to the wind my joyful sail!

To speed, with never a backward glancing,
Away from the old familiar shore,
With sin and sorrow and pain behind me
And naught but an endless light before!

To gather the friends I have beside me,
With no stern fortune to bid us part;
No shadow to dim the sunny faces,
No change to sever us, heart from heart!

To know no more—no more forever,
The touch of passion, of want and care;
To turn my face from the land I'm leaving
And know that death stands powerless there.

—From *Daughters of America*.

A BONG OF WORK.

A charming lass that of old,
For larks folks by poets told,
That 'tis Love that makes the world go round—
Round and round.

With never a sound;
Over and over,
From Sybil to Doyer.

Here we go, there we go, till the train rolls;
Now on our heads and now on our heels;

But we know it is not Love at all
That keeps ailing this cosmic ball;

For oh!

To Work that makes the world go round,
And love only sets the wheels!

Then prate no more of a 'primal curse';
With Edan Head things might have been worse;
For 'tis Work that makes the world go round!

By day it
We'll work away,
Houghing and sowing,
Reaping and mowing.

Spinning and weaving and reeling of webs,
Forging and bending and laying of keels;
Slaves and prisoners labor; free men idlers;
A word so fraught with crime and pain!

Yet oh!

It's hard to make the world go round.

If Love do not oil the wheels!

What know they of rest who never work.

But the duties of manhood and womanhood shrink,

It's Work that makes the world go round!

When work is done

'Tis time for fun.

Father and mother,

Sister and brother,

Daiv and all, with the merriest peals,

Greeting the joys home life reveals.

Day's work brings peace and rest at night;

For work means Duty, and Duty is Right!

And oh!

'Tis easy to make the world go round!

American—A. A. ——

—

NO REASON FOR DEATH.

DE WILLIAM A. HAMMOND BELIEVES DEATH UNNECESSARY.

(New York *Mail and Express*)

People die through their ignorance of the laws which govern their existence, and also from their inability or indisposition to obey those laws with which they are acquainted. We are told in the first chapter of Genesis that before Adam ate the forbidden fruit the life of man was to be eternal, but with the acquisition of the knowledge of good and evil death became his portion. It seems to me that it would be more in accordance with the actual state of affairs at the present time to believe that death came through his loss of knowledge rather than from his obtaining it, for now he loses his life, not through an excess of knowledge, but through an excess of ignorance.

I do not see that there is any physiological reason why, at the present day, man should die. From a knowledge of the causes of disease greater than that possessed fifty years ago, and from the advance of medical science leading to better methods of treating the deviations from the normal standard of health to which we are subject, the life of a generation has within the period mentioned been lengthened from five to six years. That, is the average man, instead of living thirty years, as he did fifty years ago, now-lives nearly thirty-six years. Looking at the question from this standpoint only, it will be seen that it is morally a question of time when his life will be extended to thousands of years, and that with an eternity of time his life will also be eternal.

Let us take one aspect of the subject, and we shall not, I think, fail to perceive that when we thoroughly understand it and are willing to live in accordance with its requirements, death, unless by accident, will cease to exist.

We know that man's life is continued through the death of the various atoms of the several tissues that enter into the composition of his body. His organs are kept in action by force, and this force results as does all other force—from the metamorphosis of matter. Thus, to obtain heat we burn wood or coal, and water and gases are evolved in the process; to generate electricity we convert zinc or some other metal into a salt through the action of an acid, and electricity is set free. In the body the brain, the heart, the liver, the muscles, all act through the destruction or rather alteration of the substance of which they are composed. With every pulsation that the heart makes some part of the organ, or has speedily decayed.

—Losing said: 'Nature meant to make woman its masterpiece.' Confucius, 2200 years ago, said: 'Woman is the world's masterpiece.' But Malherbe, spoke the mind of all Frenchmen when he said: 'There are only two beautiful things in the world—women and roses; and only two sweet things—women and melons.' This was gallant but natural; and it gave woman her true place as a blossom and fruit of nature.

Concerning women and men as equals Ruskin says: 'We are foolish, and with excuse in claiming the superiority of our sex to the other. In truth each has what the other has not. One completes the other, and they are in nothing alike. The happiness of both depends on each asking of the other what the other can give.' Thackeray drew the contrast: 'Almost all women will give a sympathizing hearing to men who are in love. Be they ever so old, they grow young again in that conversation, and renew their own early time. Men are not quite so genorous.' Voltaire said: 'All the reasonings of men are not worth one sentiment of women.' Gladstone says: 'Woman is the most perfect when most womanly.' Dr. Clarke says: 'Man is not superior to woman, nor woman to man. The relation of the sexes is one of equality; not of better and worse, or of higher and lower. The loftiest ideal of

humanity—demands that each shall be perfect in its kind, and not be hindered in its best work. The city is not inferior to the rose, nor the oak superior to the clover; yet the glory of the city is one, and the glory of the oak is another; and the use of the oak is not the use of the clover.' Woman, says another writer, 'must be regarded as woman, not as a non-descript animal, with greater or less capacity for assimilation to man.' Dr. Clarke says, again: 'Educate a man for manhood, a woman for womanhood; both for humanity.'

Roger Williams said: 'Woman is Prodestinated.'

'Called, is Justified is

'Glorified and wears that Golden Chain of

'Mankind.' The author of 'Our Heredity

from God' says: 'There is to-day in

human language no word of love and

and loveliness that was not born of the

sexual division of primal unity; for in

primal life-forms sex is perfect in each

individual—the male is unknown. Marriage is

an entire symbol of that infinite predestinated

significance which is involved in the idea of sex.'

The author says in his book: 'The

'lover sees in his beloved him

'self, that he may be completed.'

Reproduction will be compensated for the increased loss.'

Now, suppose that he is exactly right in his calculations and that the food taken is neither too great nor too little, but exactly compensates the anticipated losses, the death of each cell in the brain or the heart or the muscles, etc., will be followed by the birth of a new cell, which will take its place and assume its functions. Gout, rheumatism, liver and kidney disease, heart affections, softening and other destructive disorders of the brain, the various morbid conditions to which the digestive organs are subject, would be impossible except through the action of some internal force such as the swallowing of sulphuric acid or a blow on the head or a stab with a knife, which would come clearly within the class of accidents, and, of course, many of these would be avoidable.

Again, let me imagine that a man knew

to what extent his animal appetites should be gratified; that he has ascertained to what extent, if at all, alcohol and tobacco and other stimulants and sedatives should be used; that his knowledge in regard to clothing were perfect; that he had acquired complete information of the manner in which his house should be built and heated and ventilated and otherwise made sanitarily correct; that cookery had become one of the exact sciences; that he was able to avoid the effects of extreme heat and cold and moisture; that, in a word, he had nothing to learn in regard to the best way of living so as to preserve himself from all morbid causes—supposing all this, and I think that it is not very likely that he will have gathered, for he has inherited an idea that women are vain. It is not true; but it is not John who thinks it, but some one who has been in our best authors.

It is the first *Chinese* *Neu*spaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

From a consideration of these points we perceive that people die:

First—From ignorance of all the laws of life.

Second—From wilfulness in not obeying the laws they know.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND.

NICE THINGS ABOUT WOMEN.

Democratic, Louis Globe

If the Bible had said man was made out of a woman's rib I would believe it; for all of us in the world a man is most helpless alone. A chicken two hours out of the shell can take better care of itself than a man can. So it is all right that a man twenty or twenty-five should be looking around for a woman to take care of him; and a woman never is permitted to look around for a man. The women do not need to go courting. I am sure there is some mistake in the translation. It should read that man was made of a rib of a woman.

I cannot stick a pin down in literature, but I come upon the praise of woman, and it is not for me to say that it is not all deserved. Let me give you a taste of my collection of nice things. Martin Luther said, 'Earth has nothing more tender than a woman's heart when it is the abode of deity.' Michelot said: 'Woman is the Sun of man; not his repose only, but his joy—the salt of his life.' I allow, but Mr. Michelot meant well, and when one is in love he cannot help getting a little flurried. At least it is so with women. John Adams said: 'All that I am my mother made me.' Lord Lansdowne said: 'If the whole world were put into one scale, and my mother into the other, the world would kick the beam.' I like that, because of all things I am sure the very best is a noble mother. The Arabs say: 'One may get a hundred wives, but he can never get but one mother; therefore a mother is equal to a hundred wives.' But Leopold Schefer has it better yet, when he says: 'But one thing on earth is better than the wife—that is the mother.'

However, the wife gets enough praise, and need not be jealous. A. P. Willis said, as sweetly as he said all things: 'The sweetest thing in life is the unclouded welcome of a wife.' Richter, that is, the divine Jean Paul, said: 'No man can either live piously, or die righteous, without a wife.' Emerson said: 'A beautiful woman is a practical poet, taming her savage mate, planting tenderness, hope and eloquence in all she approaches.' I have, however, never heard that Mrs. Emerson had much taming to do—only she must see that her mate had his hat on when he went abroad.

Among the very pretty things said of women, Whittier has given us this: 'If woman lost us Eden, such as she alone restores it.' Voltaire said: 'It is woman who teaches us response, civility and dignity.' Ruskin says a great many fine things of women. 'Shakespeare has no heroes; he only has heroines.' This is *Always* true in a ruder, earlier stage of society. 'Woman always begins civilization. The honor of woman has always been the cornerstone in building society. A race lacking respect for woman has never advanced politically and socially; or has speedily decayed.'

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7. River Steamers will not be signalled.

The approach of other Steamers from Macao or Canton will be made known by showing the National or House Flag and Symbol at the Mast Head.

8. If a Flag showing that an Officer of

high rank is on board an incoming vessel, a similar Flag will be shown above the Mast or the Flag alone will be hoisted at the Mast Head.

9. The approach of Men-of-War and Sailing Vessels will be notified by the proper Symbols and National Colours, or House Flags, at the Quarter of the Mast, or at the Mast Head.

10. The approach of the above Corporation are proposed to grant Insurance as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either

here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at

current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sum not exceeding

£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

with the Distance off, at that time, will be shown at the Mast Head. The Compass Signal and Symbol will be hoisted down. The Ball and Ensign will be kept up until the vessel anchors. The Distance Signal will be kept flying for half-an-hour, and changed at each successive half hour to show the Distance off at those times. When the vessel is between Green Island and the North Point of Hongkong the Distance Signal will be hoisted down. If the Mail Steamer is not in the Harbour when it is too dark to distinguish flags, a red light will be exhibited at the West Yard Arm and the North Point of Hongkong and the Distance Signal will be hoisted down. If the Mail Steamer is not in the Harbour when it is too dark to distinguish flags, a red light will be exhibited at the West Yard Arm until a Anchors.

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